Accommodation of meritorious reserved category candidates in general list

*174. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates belonging to reserved categories who make it to the General List in civil services and other competitive examinations by way of merit are put under the respective reserved category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would revise this formula and accommodate the meritorious candidates belonging to reserved category in the General List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Instructions already exist that reserved category candidates selected on their own merit shall be adjusted against unreserved vacancies.

Power Loss in transmission and distribution

*175. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are incurring losses to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores annually due to theft and un-metered supply of power;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve transmission and distribution system;

(c) whether there is huge gap between demand and supply of electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the gap between demand and supply giving details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) As per the data compiled by the Power Finance Corporation, the commercial losses of power utilities, which include losses due to theft etc., during the year 2004-05 were Rs. 22,129 crores.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to improve the transmission and distribution system include:—

(i) Metering of 11kV feeders and consumer metering;

(ii) Energy accounting and auditing;

(iii) Strengthening the provisions, relating to theft of power in Electricity Act, 2003;

(iv) Upgradation and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(v) Incentivising for reduction of cash losses by State power utilities under APDRP;

(vi) Introduction of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS); and

(vii) Introduction of IT applications.

(c) A statement showing the actual power supply position in the country for the period April 2005 to January 2006, State-wise is enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) The steps taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country are:—

(i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 MW in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector with the component of hydro, thermal and nuclear being 14,393 MW, 25,417 MW and 1,300 MW respectively.

(ii) Maximization of generation and increase in plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power stations.

(iii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units.

(iv) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.

(v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation.

(vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(vii) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional transfer of power by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links eventually leading to formation of National Grid.

(viii) To bring about reforms in distribution, Government of India is implementing the APDRP for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution system in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are being provided to States for undertaking schemes for sub-transmission and distribution systems under the APDRP.

Statement

Actual Power Supply Position

	April, 05 to January, 06			
State/System/Region	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus / Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,090	1,088	-2	-0.2
Delhi	18,690	18,387	-303	-1.6
Haryana	20,240	18,503	-1,737	-8.6
Himachal Pradesh	3,552	3,519	-33	-0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	7,252	6,394	-858	-11.8
Punjab	30,893	28,233	-2,660	-8.6
Rajasthan	26,391	25,519	-872	-3.3
Uttar Pradesh	46,649	36,534	-10,115	-21.7
Uttaranchal	4,280	4,156	-124	-2.9
Northern Region	**159,037**	**142,333**	**-16,704**	**-10.5**
Chhattisgarh	10,664	10,343	-321	-3.0
Gujarat	47,497	43,537	-3,960	-8.3

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	30,362	26,470	-3,892	-12.8
Maharashtra	84,008	69,724	-14,284	-17.0
Daman & Diu	1,099	1,099	0	0.0
D.N. Haveli	2,098	2,098	0	0.0
Goa	1,940	1,940	0	0.0
Western Region	**177,668**	**155,211**	**-22,457**	**-12.6**
Andhra Pradesh	42,629	42,263	-366	-0.9
Karnataka	27,484	27,395	-89	-0.3
Kerala	11,227	11,185	-42	-0.4
Tamil Nadu	44,445	44,312	-133	0.3
Pondicherry	1,384	1,384	0	0.0
Lakshadweep#	20	20	0	0
Southern Region	127,171	126,539	-632	-0.5
Bihar	6,650	6,023	-627	-9.4
DVC	8,280	8,199	-81	-1.0
Jharkhand	3,339	3,210	-129	-3.9
Orissa	12,560	12,409	-151	-1.2
West Bengal	20,630	20,280	-350	-1.7
Sikkim	177	176	-1	-0.6
Andaman-Nicobar	200	139	-61	-30.5
Eastern Region	**51,636**	**50,297**	**-1,339**	**-2.6**
Arunachal Pradesh	173	171	-2	-1.2
Assam	3,403	3,197	-206	-6.1
Manipur	439	424	-15	-3.4
Meghalaya	1,169	984	-185	-15.8
Mizoram	192	180	-12	-6.3
Nagaland	357	341	-16	-4.5
Tripura	627	565	-62	-9.9
North-Eastern Region	**6,360**	**5,862**	**-498**	**-7.8**
All India	**521,872**	**480,242**	**-41,630**	**-8.0**

 # Lakshadweep and A & N Islands stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.